

FIRST EDITION

THE GOLD SENSATION.

North Carolina Ku-klux Klan.

Another Defaulting County Treasurer.

\$60,000 Gone "Where the Woodbine," Etc.

Shocking Disaster on the Mississippi

Steam Tug Sunk and Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GOLD SENSATION.

Decline and Fall of the Golden Empire—

Amount of Specie on Deposit—Popular Impression.

Gold was permitted to rest in a state of comparative equilibrium yesterday.

The brokers made various noises, said by some cynical person to be given in imitation of the profane oaths of an interminable locust.

A visit was made to the vaults of several safe deposit companies, but in no instance was it found that there has been any marked increase in the amount of gold on deposit.

It is hardly likely that capitalists are "loading up" for a rise in gold.

The reporter succeeded in obtaining an interview with a responsible officer of the Fourth National Bank.

Gold was never more plenty than now, and this is because the Treasury policy has changed.

Formerly the department desired to hold coin, but now wish to throw it into the market.

The Fourth National Bank yesterday had about \$2,000,000 of gold on hand, and the Park Bank had the same amount.

The former institution is chiefly for brokers, and the brokers all show heavy balances of gold.

People who have been wondering why many failures have not been reported in Wall street, must remember that there is no considerable "short" interest.

This is manifest from the plenitude of gold, and from the fact that there have been no strong attempts at a "corner."

No demand for gold; the short interest evidently does not want much of it; merchants are not short, and gold, from its own weight, has sought a natural equilibrium.

Speculation may cause it to vibrate, but from the large amount on the market, it will not be out of the range of positive rest, which is little above par.

THE FEELING OF INSECURITY among heavy wholesale dealers in all departments of trade is intense.

Operators feel that merchandise is a dangerous commodity until the finances are firm and stable.

Brokers in cotton and other products feel the decline in gold severely.

No interest, however, is afforded as much as dry goods.

This department of trade has gone to sleep.

A. T. Stewart, it is asserted, is the only merchant who has done an active business, and his operations have been carried on by forced sales.

THE DEPRESSION EVERYWHERE is only an external sluggishness, a natural concomitant of a falling market, which will soon be dissipated in prosperity.

It is believed that gold soon reach par, as there is now every evidence it will, the volume of circulation will be increased, and the insane mania of gold gambling will cease to hamper mercantile and commercial interests of the country.

There is a keen eye everywhere watching the movements of the market, and a feeling that gold as merchandise is about to expire after a nomadic and eventful life of ten years.

Gold opened yesterday at 111, and closed after rapid and extreme fluctuations at 111 1/2.—N. Y. Herald this morning.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

The Recent Outrages Officially Described—A Reign of Terror.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, gives the following facts in his proclamation of March 7, declaring Alamance in a state of insurrection.

On the 26th of November, 1869, a citizen of the United States, who was engaged in teaching a school in said county, was taken from his home by a band of men armed and disguised, and was by them cruelly beaten and murdered.

On the night of the 26th of February, 1870, a citizen of said county was taken from his home by a band of men, armed and disguised, and was by them hanged by the neck until he was dead, on the public square in the town of Graham, near the town of Rockwell, Ala.

Recently the Postmaster at Company Shops, in said county, an officer of the Government of the United States, was compelled to flee the county, and while absent a band of men armed and disguised visited his home, with the purpose, doubtless, of taking his life, and this within a short distance of Federal troops stationed in said county, not to overawe or intimidate good citizens, but to preserve the peace, and to protect the innocent and the law-abiding.

In addition to these cases, information has been received at this department, that persons who are law-abiding citizens of the county aforesaid have been molested in their homes, have been whipped, shot, scourged, and threatened with further visitations of violence and outrage, unless they would consent to sign a "disclaimer" of conduct, set up by these disguised assassins and murderers.

The Governor also says:—I have invoked public opinion to aid me in repressing these outrages and in preserving peace and order. I have wanted to see if the people of Alamance would assemble in public meeting and express their condemnation of such conduct by a portion of the citizens of the county, but I have waited in vain.

No meeting of the kind has been held. It is therefore the duty of the citizens who yet remain true to the great body of the citizens has yet reached this department; but, on the contrary, it is believed that the lives of citizens who have reported these crimes to the Executive have been thereby endangered, and it is further believed that many of the citizens of the county are so terrified that they dare not complain, or attempt the arrest of criminals in their midst. The civil officers of the county are silent and powerless. The laws must be maintained.

These laws are of color. Every citizen, of whatever party or color, must be absolutely free to express his political opinions, and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these

Violations of law must and shall cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice.

The whole power of both governments, State and Federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance, shall be hunted, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection.

SCANDALOUS SLANDER SUIT.

A Young Woman Charges a Young Man with Reporting that he had been Married to Her—One of the Most Interesting Litigations on Record.

A very interesting suit to recover \$2000 damages for alleged slander was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer.

The plaintiff, Della W. Moore, who is about twenty-five years of age, brings the suit against John S. Bonnell, who is also about the same age.

Bonnell claims to be married to Miss Moore, and the slanderous words complained of are that he had told people that Miss Moore was his wife.

Bonnell also claims that he was married on the 26th of November, 1869, at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, and in support of this a copy of the church record was produced in evidence.

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McClintock, Miss Moore denies that she was ever married to any one.

WHAT IS ALLEGED THE DEFENDANT SAID.

The first witness was James Pryor, husband of the plaintiff's sister.

He testified that Bonnell told him, in January, 1869, that he was married to Miss Moore; that he (Bonnell) could prove it.

If they were not married she was his mistress; that the next night he said he would do all in his power to prevent anybody else from keeping company with her, and would stand in front of the door all night if it was necessary to prevent it.

Miss Moore had repeatedly ordered Bonnell out of her house; that he

GOT DOWN ON HIS KNEES and begged to stay; that he afterwards said he was not married to her, but that he was jealous of her, and would be miserable without her; that he had served in the same company with Bonnell, and that the boys considered the latter a little weak in the head.

On his cross-examination he testified that he had threatened to sue Bonnell for circulating reports that he (witness) was married.

STILL INSISTING ON MARRIAGE.

Mr. John D. Robinson, the principal of Grammer School No. 58, testified that he heard Bonnell say the lady in question was his wife; he asked Bonnell why there was no issue of the marriage, and was given a very satisfactory answer; that upon this statement of Bonnell's he told Miss Moore that he was not married, and so extensively circulated the trustees of the school wished him to inform her that if she could give no satisfactory contradiction of this allegation they would annul her license to teach, and cause her to leave the school; that soon after he requested her to resign, and she had been seen in the company with Bonnell, and that he never performed a marriage ceremony in which she participated; that she was in the notary's office in Tryon Row when Bonnell swore to the affidavit before mentioned.

THE COUNTER CONTRADICTIONS.

That he saw an affidavit made by Bonnell, denying that he was married to Miss Moore (this affidavit was made at her solicitation, to keep her in position); that Bonnell afterwards told witnesses that he was not married, and that a few days subsequently he contradicted this statement by saying it was true.

THE PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONY.

Della W. Moore, the plaintiff, was the next witness. She testified that there was no truth in the statement of her marriage with John S. Bonnell; that she never was married; that she never saw Bonnell after she was married; that she knew the late Rev. Dr. McClintock, and that he never performed a marriage ceremony in which she participated; that she was in the notary's office in Tryon Row when Bonnell swore to the affidavit before mentioned.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

That he called upon her quite often, and that she finally got tired of him; that he did not want anybody else to come to see her; that she finally became so disgusted with him that she ordered him out of the house, and he got down on his knees and tore his hair, declaring his love for her, and that for such statements as he had made she brought suit.

Several letters from Bonnell to the plaintiff were here offered in evidence, when Mr. Glassey, counsel for the defendant, asked that as he had not had an opportunity to examine them, the articles proceeding of the trial be adjourned till this morning.—N. Y. World to-day.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

A \$60,000 Defaulting by an Ohio County Treasurer.

A special telegram from Hamilton, Ohio, March 8th, to the Cincinnati Gazette says:—The local sensation here is the unearthing of a defaulting to the extent of sixty or seventy thousand dollars in the treasury of Butler county.

Mr. J. Lindley County Treasurer, after having taken possession of his office, has been in the habit of depositing the funds of the county in the First National Bank of this city, and receiving interest thereon in violation of the law.

Information in all the Treasury, and the Auditor of State, Godman, that the affairs of the treasury were being managed rather loosely, he appointed Hon. Charles Keenelin, of your city, a special commissioner, and sent him here to investigate matters. He came here on Monday last, and was in possession of the treasury. Mr. Lindley was sick at the time, but yesterday he surrendered the keys of his safe, and upon opening the same it was found to be empty, and from the best data that can be obtained there are at least \$60,000 of the people's money that cannot be accounted for.

A number of witnesses have been examined, but while their evidence goes to show that the Treasurer had allowed his funds to be used by the bank, there is nothing to demonstrate where the missing money has gone. Among those who have been examined by Mr. Keenelin are John B. Cornell, Cashier of the First National Bank, A. C. Sands, President of the Second National Bank, and Col. Geo. F. Elliott. Mr. Lindley to-day sent in his resignation for the unexpired term of his office, and a successor was not appointed, but such person will probably be named to-morrow. Mr. Lindley says that if he had not been interfered with he could have adjusted his affairs satisfactorily, but as it is, that the public shall not lose a dollar by him. He says that some time ago he gave his individual check to Mr. Cornell, of the First National Bank, for \$25,000, in order to extricate him from a personal difficulty with the undersigned, that it was to be returned to him the next day. This he claims, was held against him, and that the bank now owes him this amount. The testimony thus far shows that when the quarterly examinations of the County Treasury were made, and funds were sent out, the First National Bank would furnish the public with the same, and counted and then returned to them. These transactions would seem to seriously implicate the First National Bank. The investigator will be concluded to-morrow, and some new developments are looked for.

—The New Orleans Pioneeer assures us that the most honored great at a recent social gathering in that city was Hon. Jefferson Davis.

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SEVERE.

Mr. Flak's "Zwelve Mutationen." The Worst of Them Yet.

The New York Herald pays its respects to Mr. Flak and his new show piece in this pointed fashion:—

We are bound to say that what is called the "Demon Canaan," in the first act, is the most outrageous exhibition we have beheld on an American stage. It is simply obscene. The public have been slowly and insidiously accustomed to a toleration of the indecent until things have reached a pass that calls for a sharp warning.

We have long been on the dangerous edge of stage, and this "Canaan" of Grand Opera House goes a long step too far. It realizes, in a word, much that is known of the nastiness of Pompeii, or that is imagined of the mysteries of Eleusina. It describes to be deliberately hided off the stage. It is a disgrace to Mr. Flak, a foul stain on his theatre and an insult to the modest women of New York, who are invited to eouenance it by their presence.

More nudity has been seen here before, and licentious looks and gestures have been made too familiar through the medium of opera bouffe. But in this case we have both together; or, rather, we have, in a single gross picture, shameless nakedness and vile portrayal of salaciousness that far exceed what an American theatre has had the temerity to show the slender in any previous representation.

The ballet of the tournament scene in the second act is not so bad. Even in this the drapery worn by the dancers next their figures is conspicuously transparent. But there is, in this instance, no barefaced impudency of action, which, at least, who persists in such a thing, sends our experience, and leaves scarcely anything to speak of to even the most lively imagination.

If no line is to be drawn between what is suitable for public representation and what can only be described as characteristic of the orgies of a bacchanal, we submit it is time for the authorities to interfere. It is no exaggeration to say that this "Demon Canaan" is in the latter rather than the former category.

Consequently no lady who respects herself can afford to see it, and young girls and youths do so to take so much moral poison. That the scene is really like what a vigorous fancy might depict as going on in certain regions of the space assigned to the damned, having the appearance of a public representation. Neither Mr. Flak nor any other manager has a right to soil the purity of young maidens, to cast an affront upon virtuous matrons, who are led by the expectation of seeing a decent performance to enter his theatre.

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FROM THE STATE.

The Border Raid Bill Reported Favorably.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, at a meeting held last evening, decided to report the Border Raid bill favorably. This extraordinary action, after the bill has remained in committee for so long a time, is attributed to the pathetic appeals of a member from Franklin county, who is said to have been affected almost to tears.

The meeting of the committee had been called for the consideration of an entirely different matter, and some of the members were absent. Although the proceedings are not officially announced, it is reported that those who voted in favor of reporting the bill were Davis, Ames, Adams, Longnecker, Stevens, Joseph, Scott, Keene, and Skinner, 9; and that those who voted against it were Miller, of Philadelphia, Miller of Allegheny, McCreary, Elliot, Darlington, Reinohl, and Herr; 7; absent or not voting, Webb, Taylor, Parsons, Johnson and Brown.

It is perhaps due to some of the members who voted for the bill to say that they might have done so from sympathy, and may oppose the scheme on its final passage. As the bill has been amended it will take all the proceeds which now accrue to the Commonwealth from every source in the counties of Perry, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton, and Bradford, and devote the same to the payment of damages.

Extent of the Swindle.

The claims covered by the bill exceed four thousand in number, and amount in the aggregate to \$1,821,081, distributed among the counties, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount Claimed. Perry county \$2,808, Bedford county 7,126, Fulton county 54,421, Cumberland county 238,400, Adams county 552,274, York county 197,669, Franklin county 898,163.

To this should be added the balance due under the act of 1866, which amounts to \$1,128,564, and \$118,000 due the act of 1863, swelling the grand total to \$3,067,565. But when the lobbyists once get their fingers into the Treasury they will not stop short of twice or three times this amount, and claims to bring the figures up to that point will be trumped up as soon as it is seen that there is 'nothing in it.'

Fire in Oil City.

OIL CITY, March 11.—A large fire is raging across the creek opposite the Gale House. The large oil tanks are burning and a whole train of car oil tanks have exploded. The oil is burning furiously, and will probably sweep the lower part of the city, the buildings in which are now taking fire.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Another Account of the Jail Delivery.

WHEELING, West Virginia, March 11.—The Kanawha Republican account of the jail delivery on the 2d inst. differs very materially from the account given in Marshall's letter to Governor Stevenson. It makes no mention of Ku-Klux organizations, and gives utterance to no alarm. It says that Cox and Whitlaw, the former known as a horse thief and the latter a counterfeiter, both of whom were in jail awaiting trial, concluded on Wednesday last that it was too long between term and term, and in broad daylight quietly made their exit. It is rumored that somebody turned them out who is now disposed to dispute the statement. The article concludes with a suggestion to change the doorkeepers, and provide a more substantial jail.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 11.—Election returns received from 238 towns give Governor Stearns 34,814; Bedel, 25,123; Flint, 7264, and Simmons, 1157. Governor Stearns' majority over all is 1270. Five towns, which last year polled 70 votes—15 Republican and 55 Democratic—remain to be heard from. The Senators elect are 6 Republicans and 1 Democrat. In five districts there is no choice. In the House the Republicans will have about fifty majority.

Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—The house on Public street owned by Mr. Stone, and occupied by Mandley Horton, grocer, was burned at midnight. Loss, \$8000, covered by insurance.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

S A F E!

The Smidt Arrived at New York.

Pennsylvania Border Raid Bill

A Prize Fight at Hudson City.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Safety of the Steamship Smidt.

New York, March 11.—The steamship Smidt, from Bremen January 20, which had been given up as lost, is now (11:30) coming up the bay.

Prize Fight.

New York, March 11.—Jerry Murphy and Dennis Twopeny, both well-known prize-fighters of New Jersey, fought yesterday afternoon in a room in Hudson street for \$300 a side and the championship of the State. It was a brutal rough-and-tumble fight, and lasted thirty-five minutes. Twopeny was fearfully punished, both his eyes and nose being smashed beyond recognition, and his body severely injured. Murphy received very little damage. This is the third fight that has taken place between these roughs. A large crowd witnessed the brutal exhibition.

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FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 11.—11:40 A. M.—Consols for mo. 97, 1/2; for account an outgoing States 97 1/2; 10-40s, 67 1/2; Erie railroad, 30 1/2; Great Western, 25 1/2; Liverpool, March 11.—11:40 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 1/2; 13 1/2. The sales for to-day are estimated at 9000 bales. The sales of the week have been 46,000 bales, including for export 2000 and an speculation 2000 bales. The stock in port is 27,000 bales, including 12,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 10,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—2:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 1/2; 13 1/2. The sales will not exceed 7000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester heavy.

LONDON, March 11.—3:30 P. M.—Lined oil case, 7 Haver, March 11.—Cotton opened quiet; low middling sheet, 12 1/2.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 82.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 11.—3:30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. Stocks quiet and steady.

PARIS, March 11.—The Bourse opened firm. Renten, 74, 40c.

FRANKFURT, March 11.—U. S. Five-twentys opened active at 95 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—3:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; stock and sales, of which 11,000 are American. California Wad, winter, 22 1/2; red Western, 10, 10 1/2; 2d winter, 22 1/2; 10 1/2. Receipts of what the past three days 5000 quarters, all of which are in the hands of the speculators. 2000, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 1